



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

graphical sketch of Senator Riddleberger, with copious extracts from the debates in the U. S. Senate on the British extradition treaty, in which Senator Riddleberger took a conspicuous part. The Senator has made himself solid with many of his Irish fellow citizens by his pronounced espousal of the Irish cause.

FRED DOUGLAS comes to the assistance of Representative O'Ferrall in his last bout with Representative Boutelle, and says the negroes "were not emancipated by the constitution of the nation, but by the fate of war." But Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, thinks he knows a good deal more about the emancipation of the negroes than the old, smart and intelligent leader of that race does.

## From Washington.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 11, 1869.

It is reported here on good republican authority that General Mahone's selection for the delegates at large from the State of Virginia to the national republican convention are himself, Representative Bowen, ex-Auditor Brown Allen and some negro from Eastern Virginia. Why he has left out Mr. John Wise is a matter of much speculation among republicans here, but is generally attributed to the fact, previously mentioned in this correspondence, that Mr. Wise has announced his determination of opposing on the floor of the State Convention any proposition for instructing the delegates who may be elected to vote for Mr. Sherman.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel presented a petition from certain ex Union soldiers in favor of the passage of the per diem pension bill. From the Committee on Claims he reported favorably a bill to refer the claim of J. A. Fairfax, of Virginia, for certain contract work done in this city, to the Court of Claims. At the conclusion of the morning hour in the Senate Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, made a long speech in favor of low tariff. The House, after passing a bill for a public building in Atlanta, proceeded with the call of States for the introduction of bills, after which the order of the day is the consideration of District of Columbia bills.

A New York republican, in talking this morning about the present stand the New York Tribune has taken against General

Mahone, said the Tribune was sustained in that stand by all the Northern republicans except those who were personally interested in the nomination of Mr. Sherman, and that they thought the General was entirely too self-assuming, and that he ought to trim his wings so as to fly lower. When told that the Tribune's opposition to the General would have no effect upon the negroes, who compose the vast majority of the Virginia republicans, he replied he supposed so, but that it would have great effect upon the Northern republicans, who were relied upon by the General to supply most if not all his campaign funds.

Mr. W. T. Robbins, a lawyer of Gloucester county, Va., who has been appointed post-office inspector, filed his bonds and was sworn into office to-day. His sureties are Senator Daniel and Mr. Joseph Bryan of Richmond.

Representative Lee of the Alexandria district went to Virginia last Saturday, and has been detained there by the inclement weather.

Senator Ingalls, as previously stated in this correspondence, owing to the disfavor with which his late speech has been received by many Northern republicans, decided to make a supplementary speech, in which to tone down his gross assault upon the President of the country and his hyena like attack upon the reputation of the dead General McClellan and Hancock, but hearing United States Blackburn had thoroughly examined his record and was lying in wait for him, refrained from making that speech last Thursday, but informed his friends that he would select another opportunity for delivering it. This morning, however, he told them he had reconsidered his determination and would let the original speech stand as it was.

Mr. Randall's long expected revenue bill was introduced in the House to-day, having been printed at the public printing office, though why, no body seems to know, as he is not a member of the Ways and Means Committee, as the bill, until introduced, was his individual private paper, and as he had no more right to have it printed at the government office than his or any other member has to print private matter at public expense. The bill, as anticipated, reduces the revenue about sixty-five million dollars on internal revenue, and twenty million on tariff. It removes the tax on tobacco and liquor distilled from fruit, and reduces the tax on whisky to fifty cents a gallon, makes waxes free, and repeals the tax on the manufacturers of stills. Medicines a tax of 25 per cent., soaps 20 per cent., earthen ware 20 per cent., china and glass 50 and 40 per cent., copper 35 per cent., iron 75 cents a ton, railway bars \$14 a ton, sugar from 2 1/2 to 3 cents a pound, molasses from 3 to 5 cents a gallon, and wool from 3 to 10 cents a pound. The bill is perfectly satisfactory to both the wool and iron manufacturers, and to the republicans, but is too rank a protection document for even some of the so-called protection democrats. As stated in this correspondence on Saturday, the bill will never leave the room of the Ways and Means Committee, to which it has been referred. The democratic members of that committee either take no interest in it or ignore it altogether. Mr. Kelley, the leading republican protectionist in the House, says the bill is a real revenue reform measure and that he will give it his entire and earnest support. With such an endorsement it is readily seen that it cannot receive the support of any intelligent low tariff man.

The directors of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association at their meeting last Saturday evening, after a long discussion as to the amount of the commission to be paid the agents appointed by Virginia in previous years to collect her claim against the government for the money she advanced it with which to erect the public buildings in this city—claim which has now been transferred to the association—in case it be allowed, and which had no definite conclusion, appointed a committee with Mr. Chandler as chairman to prepare a bill to be introduced in Congress for the payment of that claim. The bill now before Congress provides for paying Maryland's claim as well as that of Virginia, but the new bill will contain no reference to Maryland's claim.

CONVICTED.—The jury in the case of Geo. M. Bain, jr., late cashier of the Exchange National Bank, of Norfolk city, which failed in 1864, on Saturday brought in a verdict of guilty against the accused on an indictment charging him with making a false report to the Comptroller of the Currency. The defendant had been found guilty on an indictment, about eighteen months since, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The verdict, however, was set aside by the Supreme Court on a technicality. Immediately after the trial, on Saturday, his counsel moved for a new trial, which motion will be heard on Thursday. The case has consumed the attention of the United States Circuit Court the entire week, and was made especially interesting on account of the prominent legal gentlemen engaged. If a motion for a new trial is refused, Bain will be sent to the penitentiary for five years.

A RECENT number of *Clara Gael*, of Philadelphia, contains a likeness and biographical sketch of Senator Riddleberger, with copious extracts from the debates in the U. S. Senate on the British extradition treaty, in which Senator Riddleberger took a conspicuous part. The Senator has made himself solid with many of his Irish fellow citizens by his pronounced espousal of the Irish cause.

THE VALLEY VIRGINIAN, the most influential republican newspaper in the State, says: "We are well satisfied the republican party can never succeed under its present management, and that it is the duty of the people who constitute the party to demand a change. More especially is this necessity pressing since the infamous secret circular was made public and the plot exposed by which the people are to be gagged—popular sentiment suppressed, and the party organization prostituted to the selfish purpose of one man. No man who could concoct such a plot is fit to direct the destinies of a party, or to dictate its policy, nor can he command its confidence. The people must be recognized and consulted, and not the secret orders and despotic decrees of one man who has presumed upon the tolerance the people have shown, under great provocation, to magnify himself into the proportion of a party and demand implicit obedience to his dogmatic and tyrannical edicts and orders, concocted and issued in the dark and intended to be concealed from the people. We venture nothing in saying the republican party in Virginia under its present management will never win a victory. We venture nothing in saying that if the plans and plots of the chairman are carried out, Virginia will give a democratic majority of 20,000 this fall, and send, if not a full, very nearly a full, democratic delegation to Congress."

These looks very much as if Gen. Mahone will not have plain sailing in his effort to secure a solid Sherman delegation from Virginia to the national republican convention, but so effective are his "methods," and so "malign" his influence with the negroes, who constitute most of the effective strength of his party, that he will probably get there all the same.

THE DEPENDENT pensions bill recently passed by the U. S. Senate provides that every man who served for three months in the U. S. army during the war between the North and South—that is, every man whose name was ever upon the rolls of the army—provided he be incapacitated, shall be put on the pension list, and that the incapacitated parents, and the widows and children of all such men as died either during or since the war, shall also be pensioned. If this bill shall become a law, instead of there being a reduction in the internal revenue tax and the tariff, it would be necessary to increase both in order to provide a sum sufficient to meet its requirements. The bill will probably pass the House, but the President must veto it, for, if he should approve it, he would render himself justly liable, not only to the charge of gross inconsistency, but of acting from motives of personal interest, as he vetoed a similar bill passed by the preceding Congress.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the great resources of Virginia as the State has participated only to a very limited extent in the great advancement and prosperity of Southern enterprises. Capital goes through Virginia and her natural resources are neglected solely because of the way in which the State has sought to repudiate the just claims of her creditors. We find it almost impossible to interest our clients in any enterprise in Virginia, while there is a good demand and market for the securities of almost every other State in the South."

So states a banker's circular sent out from Baltimore to all the money markets and immigration centres of the world. And the worst of it is, it is true. It was a sorry day for Virginia and all her people, and all her interests when her white repudiationists, aided by the entire negro vote, got possession of the State.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Armstrong & Shaw's saw-mill was entirely burned Monday, near Waterloo, Fauquier county.

Building is going on rapidly all over Newport News, and there are about fifty houses in course of construction.

John E. Doherty, a well known merchant tailor, of Richmond, died Saturday from acute poison taken by mistake.

The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Virginia will convene in Norfolk on the 23rd inst.

The new addition to the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Petersburg, which has been built at a cost of \$20,000, has just been completed, and was turned over to the State Saturday.

Dr. Charles Martin, clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the western district of Virginia, died at Danville on Saturday from paralysis, aged seventy-five.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the County Court of Accomac by which Dunfield Savage, proprietor of a hotel at Accomac Court House, was fined \$100 and sentenced to six months in the county jail for violating the local option law.

The Norfolk truckers now say they only expect to make a half stand of green peas. The cold weather recently and the early rot out of the crop badly. The first cabwage set out have also suffered badly, but will doubtless come in good shape with the fine growing weather in prospect. The truckers, having finished potato planting and setting out cabbage, are now taking a little leisure before commencing on their beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mary Anderson, the actress, is ill in England from overwork.

Major L. Burrows, who was charged by his wife's brother-in-law, Lord Howard De-Walden, with assault, has been convicted in London and fined £400.

Thirty-four people were confirmed by Bishop Paret at the Church of the Ascension in Washington yesterday afternoon, and among the number was a Chinaman, the first of the race to unite with a Christian church in Washington.

Rumor has it that two handsome young ladies, who have figured largely at charity fairs and other similar entertainments in Washington, have been in the habit of deducting and appropriating to personal use large commissions on the sales made by them.

It having been published that the President could not stand the examination for life insurance, Col. Lamont says that Mr. Cleveland "insured his life some time ago for a sum which he considered ample, and since that time, and especially since he has been in the White House, he has repeatedly declined to be approached by life insurance agents."

## In a Mexican Jail.

W. K. Meade, U. S. Marshal; C. A. Shibley, Upper Sheriff of Pima county; Will Smith, Deputy United States Marshal, and two Indian trailers, while pursuing Stein's passenger train robbers, were arrested and thrown in a Mexican dungeon at Janos, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The party trailed the robbers some four hundred miles into Mexico, and while in hot pursuit on the sixth inst., were arrested, and their property was taken from them. Bail to the amount of \$10,000 was offered, but the authorities refused it, and communication with friends is prohibited. The people of the border are in a blaze of excitement over the arrest.

Late Saturday evening Congressman William M. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Territories, received a telegram from Hon. William H. Barner, Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, at Tucson, stating the Marshal Meade, his deputy and Deputy Sheriff Shibley, in hot pursuit of train robbers, had been arrested and imprisoned at Janos, Chihuahua. Mr. Springer at once transmitted the telegram to the President of the United States. Janos is in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, just east of the Sierra Madre mountains, on the San Miguel river. It is twenty-five miles south of the New Mexican boundary. If there is no treaty permitting American officers to cross the boundary when in pursuit of criminals, the American officers have been guilty of violating the law of the Republic of Mexico. But if they are permitted under the treaty to pursue such criminals into Mexico the Government of the United States will undoubtedly demand reparation and apology, and also the immediate release of the parties.

Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister, was seen in Washington yesterday. He said it was a pity that the Arizona posse attempted to exercise in Mexican soil rights of sovereignty which are exclusively vested in the Mexican authorities, and that therefore they made themselves liable to trial by the Mexican courts. He further said: "Only a few days ago it was reported that Mexican soldiers had crossed from Piedras Negras to El Paso, to arrest a certain American, and that act was characterized by the press of this country as a violation of the sovereignty of the United States by Mexican soldiers. If officers of the United States had a right to pursue in Mexican territory breakers of the law in exercise of their rights in the territory of this country, but in fact there is no agreement between both countries authorizing any such proceeding."

Mr. Meade has many friends in this city who hope that the matter will soon be settled and he be speedily released from custody. He is a nephew of Judge Meade, of the Virginia Court, and was indicted Marshal of Arizona by President Cleveland about two years ago.

AN ACTRESS PLAYING CORPSE.—It is not easy for a good actor to play a corpse. Miss Annie Russell had an experience the other evening that illustrates a scarce suspected difficulty, yet one that might easily turn a sad scene into a ridiculous farce. In the last act, for fully fifteen minutes, the lady maid of Astoria is seen by the audience stretched out upon her bed that has been laid upon the barge, her limbs rigid, her features firm and one hand visibly stiffened in death. A white light is thrown upon her. A feeling of sadness pervaded the audience as they watched the pale countenance. Not a single person in the theatre knew what was passing through the mind of the corpse. Miss Russell was in perfect agony. She felt that her rigidity of limb and pensiveness of feature were sadly imperiled. Her nose twitched, and she felt that she was about to sneeze. Horrors! Farewell, smooth, placid features locked in death; farewell, tears standing in many eyes, and horrors!—laughter, convulsive laughter! Fortunately she did not sneeze. "But, oh my! if I had," she said plaintively, "would it not have been perfectly awful?"—*New York Herald.*

A writer in *Science* says that, while as yet we have discovered no way of avoiding contagion which comes to us in the air, we are just beginning to find out the extremely important fact that the air does not become contaminated with bacteria unless they are allowed to dry. Recent investigations, he adds, have shown a smaller number of bacteria in the air of a well kept sewer than in that of a poorly ventilated school-room.

## The Sullivan-Mitchell Fight.

The fight between Sullivan and Mitchell ended as not one in fifty expected it would end. After 39 rounds Referee Angelo declared the contest a draw. Sullivan's failure to defeat Mitchell is due, above all, to his folly in altering his style of fighting, replacing with caution the daring slugging tactics which made him always victor in the first few rounds.

Early Saturday morning the two parties proceeded to Baron Rothechild's grounds at Apremont, France, where a ring was pitched. Only forty spectators were present. Macdonald and Ashton seconded Sullivan, and Baldoock and Kilrain seconded Mitchell. Mr. Angelo of the London Stock Exchange was referee. Bennett acted as time-keeper, and Rowe acted as umpire for Sullivan and Mitchell. At 12:50 the fight began. Sullivan's desire was to wait for a chance to get his right on Mitchell's neck and knock him senseless with one blow. Mitchell devoted all his skill to keeping his head out of reach and getting his fist on Sullivan's stomach.

In the first round Sullivan tried a body blow, but failed, and landed lightly on Mitchell's head. He aimed a body blow again, but it slipped short, then let go with both hands and sent in a crash on Mitchell's head, knocking him clean off his legs.

In the second round Sullivan cornered Mitchell, and landed a pile driver on his chest. Mitchell tried to get out of harm's way, but he caught a blow on the head from Sullivan's right that dazed him like a log. Mitchell came up for the third round, but ran all around the ring, closely followed by the American, who finally sent him sprawling with a right hander.

During the next three rounds Sullivan was kept busy chasing Mitchell around the ring. Mitchell landed a blow or two, lightly reaching Sullivan's face twice.

The following rounds were like the first with variations. Sullivan fell once through slipping and another time in wrestling. The rounds were generally brought to an end by Mitchell being knocked down while running away from his adversary, but Mitchell showed most wonderful ability to stand being knocked down, and every time, as he was being carried off by his seconds he would turn his bruised face and shout: "Not yet; you haven't whipped me yet."

In the seventh round Mitchell reached Sullivan's face and brought blood. In the ninth round a foul was claimed by Sullivan's friends because Mitchell went down to avoid punishment, but Sullivan declined to press the point. The referee warned Mitchell. A half dozen fouls were claimed in Sullivan's behalf during the fight, but Sullivan invariably withdrew the claim made for him.

At this time rain began to fall heavily. Little harm was done after the first four rounds, Mitchell continuing to keep out of harm's way, and Sullivan's blows losing their force.

The fifteenth round concluded with an awful right hander on the temple, which sent Mitchell down like a shot. He was almost knocked senseless, and on coming up for the sixteenth round he had an enormous bump on the side of his head, and was too shaky to have withstood or escaped Sullivan had he rushed in his old way. But Sullivan let the chance go.

Theseventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth rounds were a succession of rapid knock-downs, but Sullivan's arms had not all of Sullivan's power back of them. The thirty-second round lasted 21 minutes 45 seconds, and Mitchell kept rushing away from Sullivan, who could not get in a hit. The latter was completely chilled by the pelting rain, and took to standing still in the middle of the ring while Mitchell walked around the edge.

The last round was a farce. Sullivan seemed wholly unable to get in a good blow, and Mitchell could not dash up Sullivan except by taking time enough to wear him completely out. Mitchell showed considerable punishment after the fight. There was a great lump on his jaw, his left eye was bugged up, and his body bruised. Sullivan did not show the least sign of having received a blow, but he was badly winded and suffered severely from the keen wind and cold rain.

The prize fighting party were arrested while driving from the fight. They were surrounded by mounted gendarmes, and all taken and locked up at Senlis.

Mrs. John L. Sullivan, who is living at Centreville, R. I., when told of the result of the fight said: "I am glad of it. I wish Mitchell had killed him. Mitchell is a dog and kept him at bay until he lost his wind. John L. is a greatly overrated man. I am glad of his defeat. He will die a beggar, as he deserves to do, for his ill treatment to me. I propose to get a divorce. If he was made of gold and there was not an other man in the world I would never let him go again."

It is stated that a letter from Kilrain, written before the fight, says that he will fight Sullivan in America at any time that a match can be arranged.

THE ROMANOFF TAIN.—The New York Times shows how the pure blooded prestige of the Hohenzollerns has at length become dimmed. It says: "It is recalled now that Bismarck, who was already the chief man in Prussia, in 1858, strenuously opposed the marriage of the Crown Prince with the English Princess, saying that he was against any 'blood alliance with these scrofulous Guelphs'."

The existing situation is a strange retributive comment on that utterance. Scrofula, or that worse allied disease with which so many royal strains of blood are contaminated, lays a heavy hand on the Hohenzollerns at San Remo and Berlin alike, but the taint has not come from England. A fact which has been privately known for some months may now properly be mentioned. The present aged Empress of Germany, mother of the Crown Prince, has been a victim to hereditary scrofula, or a cognate malady, for many years. She got it from her mother, Marie Paulowna, who was a daughter of the crazy Czar Paul, one of the most thoroughly diseased men of his generation. All of Paul's daughters transmitted the taint to their descendants. One of them, Anne Paulowna, was mother of the present King of Holland, and the recent death of both his sons and the extinction of his male line are attributed to this. In the male Romanoff line the same malady caused the death of the Czarévitch, who was the elder brother of the present Czar, and now renders it very doubtful if the present youthful Czarévitch will ever reach manhood. In the Hohenzollern case, not only the Crown Prince is suffering from this hereditary taint but his son William, who in a few weeks or months will be Emperor, is hereditarily deaf, and was born with a mere shapeless ball of flesh where the right hand ought to be. The Crown Prince's only sister is the Grand Duchess of Baden, and of her two sons one died last month, and the other is ill at Cannes and not expected to recover, both from scrofulous developments. The malady can, in truth, be traced all through the Almonck Getha among the descendants of the Czar Paul. The disease only showed itself in the Empress Augusta when she had advanced in life, since when she has worn high dresses, and frequently was not visible to the public for months at a time."

## DEATH OF A FAMOUS DUELIST.—Col. B.

C. Cash, the famous duelist, died at his home near Cheraw, S. C., on Saturday. Cash was a prominent planter and once politician in his native county of Chesterfield. He once owned a very large estate ranging ten miles along the Pedee river, and owned 600 slaves before the war. He led in the war a regiment of 1,000 strong, one of the largest regiments from the State. After the war he continued to plant, though not as successfully as before. In 1880 Cash was challenged by Col. Wm. Shannon, of Camden, whom he met on the "field of honor." Shannon was killed. The duel became famous, and from it sprang the agitation resulting in the passage of an anti-dueling law in South Carolina. Cash was once the greenback candidate for Congress from the Third district, but was defeated. Cash's son Bogart was killed two years ago while resisting arrest on the charge of murdering the town marshal of Cheraw. Both Cashes were noted duelists. The death of Col. Cash was erroneously reported about two weeks ago.

## HER PUG MADE USEFUL AFTER DEATH.—

One young couple who saw the storming of the ice fortress the other night was not annoyed by the crowd. Some time ago the young lady's favorite pug dog died, and as a memento of the departed she had his hide tanned. She carried along this skin to stand upon so that her feet, which, by the way, are of generous mold, should not become chilled by underlying ice and snow. This was found impracticable, however, because of the continued and violent movement of the crowd. So the girl rolled up the skin and held it in her arms so that it closely resembled a living pup. The young man who escorted her is something of a ventriloquist, and whenever some anxious spectator began to elbow in their direction he caused the counterfeit pup to utter a snarl so terrible as to check the movement of the elbow. Soon the bystanders acquired the idea that the pug was suffering with hydrophobia, and left the young delecters extra standing room.—*Albany Journal.*

## TRYING THE ENGINEER'S COURAGE.—The

fast runs out of Chicago are all night runs that try the engineer's courage. Driving ahead at a mile a minute in a sea of darkness, which human eye cannot penetrate is work such as no cowardly or even timid man could perform. Among engine drivers there are bold men and timid men, but only the former are selected for these fast runs. A timid man, prone to shut off steam for every shadow seen on the track, or for every imaginary danger, for engineers are called upon continually to beat back their own apprehensions, could never make time on a run like one of these trains to the west. Some of the best and bravest engineers in the world are on these footplates, and in this climate and under the disadvantages besetting them they will find enough to try their mettle.—*Chicago Herald.*

## AN OLD SLAVE-PEN.—Work was begun

on Saturday tearing down one of the most noted buildings in Richmond. The structure is entirely of wood, six stories high, and is known as Lumpkin's Jail. It was built many years ago, and used as a slave-pen jail, and was more widely known throughout the South in slave days than any other similar edifice. Here choice slaves were housed before the auction sales and kept, before they were either sent down to the cotton States or sent therefrom. Purchasers would come from as far as Louisiana to inspect the slaves, always known to be the best kind when kept at Lumpkin's Jail.

A few nights ago, on a very cold night, a ten-year-old son of Silas Torrence, of Punxutawney, arose from his bed while asleep, and without stopping to put on his clothes, unlocked the front door and went out into the cold world. He went to the house of a neighbor about two hundred yards distant, rapped on the window and asked admittance, saying there were robbers in his father's house. He was sent home, and there called up his parents and told the same story about robbers. His mother shook him briskly and he awoke.

The saliva is a mixed fluid, secreted and poured into the mouth from no less than three clusters of glands, the parotid, under the ears, the submaxillary, near the ends of the lower jaws, and the sublingual under the tongue. Still another secretion is poured from numerous separate glands throughout the mucous membrane which lines the cheeks. From one to two quarts of this mixed saliva is secreted daily.

For absent-mindedness a citizen of Bangor, Me., certainly is entitled to the wreath. Not long since he severely injured one of his fingers and was advised to put it in. He prepared a poultice and applied it carefully to the diseased member and then went about his business as usual. Soon, however, the finger began to pain him in an unusual manner, and he could not account for it until he made a close examination of his hand, took hold of the member that pained him, when he found that the poultice was on the wrong finger.

Professor Tyndall has shown that atmospheric germs do not pass through a layer of cotton wool; and the discovery has been applied to keep preserved fruit by covering the jar holding it with cotton. The germs of putrefaction in the fruit are said to be rendered harmless by cooling, and the cotton batting keeps out those of the air.

## In Memoriam.

Entered into eternal life, on Sunday, March 4, 1868, about sunrise, SUSIE MOORE DONOHUE, wife of S. B. Donohue, and daughter of Thomas Moore, of Fairfax C. H., Va.

Thus we record the death of one who was young and fair, and who, in every relation of life—as daughter, sister, friend, wife and mother—was loved and loved in return. She was a true measure. Only 26 years old, fitted for life and enjoyment, happy in her home and loved ones, the angel of death came quickly and hovered around; but he brought no terror. She was accustomed to talk of death, and said that she had no fear. She had remarked to a friend that she never expected to be old. When told she was near the end, she was perfectly calm and resigned. On being asked if she was afraid to die, she replied: "No; why should I be?" She tried to comfort those around her, and waking with a smile said to her mother, "I have been dreaming sweetly, and I had almost forgotten that I am dying. Just think, I may drop to sleep and not wake again here, leaving you and mine in grief, and sending loved ones to sleep, all forgetting not even the servants, she waited the final summons. Never did death seem nearer to some who were present; never did he appear less terrible, as viewed with relation to the gentle spirit about to be translated; it seemed as if it were good to be there.

Years ago Susie Moore gave her young heart to Christ, she was confirmed by Bishop Whittle in the Episcopal Church at Fairfax C. H., where later she stood a beautiful bride, and on Monday evening, March 5th, the burial service was read in the same church which she loved, and where, as Sunday school scholar and teacher, she had been a regular attendant from her infancy. In spite of snow and cold, a large congregation of white and colored was present (for she was known and loved by all), and seldom, if ever, has more emotion been shown in the community.

Rarely have we met with a more unselfish, loving character. Never have we seen a more loving trust in Christ in one so young. Truly the ways of Providence are mysterious. We can only pray that her loved ones may be able to say: "Thy will be done. Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight." F. P.

SYRUP OF FIGS, a new and valuable remedy in bottles at 50c and \$1 each, just received by J. E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE MAR. 10.

| WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE MAR. 10. |         |           |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Flour, fine.....                     | \$2.50  | 60 25     |
| Superfine.....                       | 3 75    | 60 30     |
| Extra.....                           | 3 75    | 60 42 1/2 |
| Family.....                          | 4 50    | 60 3 06   |
| Fancy brands.....                    | 4 75    | 60 3 06   |
| Wheat, Longberry.....                | 0 88    | 60 05 1/2 |
| Fultz.....                           | 0 82    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Mixed.....                           | 0 85    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Fair Wheat.....                      | 0 78    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Damp and tough.....                  | 0 70    | 60 07 1/2 |
| Corn, white.....                     | 0 57    | 60 05 1/2 |
| Yellow.....                          | 0 56    | 60 05 1/2 |
| Corn Meal.....                       | 0 58    | 60 05 1/2 |
| Rye.....                             | 0 58    | 60 05 1/2 |
| Oats.....                            | 0 35    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Butter, Virginia prime.....          | 0 22    | 60 02 1/2 |
| Common to middling.....              | 0 15    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Eggs.....                            | 0 13    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Live Chickens.....                   | 0 10    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Dressed.....                         | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Live Turkeys.....                    | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Dressed Turkeys, drawn.....          | 0 15    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Dressed Pork.....                    | 0 50    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Hind quarters Beef.....              | 0 5     | 60 01 1/2 |
| Fore quarters Beef.....              | 0 3     | 60 01 1/2 |
| Veal Calves.....                     | 0 4 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Irish Potatoes per bushel.....       | 0 8     | 60 05 1/2 |
| Onions.....                          | 1 25    | 60 7 50   |
| Apples per barrel.....               | 2 50    | 60 12 1/2 |
| Dried Peaches, peeled.....           | 0 15    | 60 05 1/2 |
| " " unpeeled.....                    | 0 7     | 60 01 1/2 |
| " " cherries.....                    | 0 15    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Dried Apples.....                    | 0 5     | 60 01 1/2 |
| Bacon—Hams, country.....             | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Best sugar cured Hams.....           | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Butcher's Hams.....                  | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Breakfast Bacon.....                 | 0 24    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Sugar-cured Shoulders.....           | 0 24    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Bulk shoulders.....                  | 0 7     | 60 01 1/2 |
| " " fat sides.....                   | 0 8 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| " " fat sides.....                   | 0 8 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Bacon Shoulders.....                 | 0 8 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Sides.....                           | 0 9     | 60 01 1/2 |
| Lard.....                            | 0 7 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Smoked Beef.....                     | 0 12    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Sugars—Brown.....                    | 0 5 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Off A.....                           | 0 6 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Conf. Standard A.....                | 0 6 1/2 | 60 01 1/2 |
| Granulated.....                      | 0 7     | 60 01 1/2 |
| Coffee—Rio.....                      | 0 15    | 60 01 1/2 |
| La Guayra.....                       | 0 17    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Java.....                            | 0 23    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Molasses B. S.....                   | 0 15    | 60 01 1/2 |
| " C. B.....                          | 0 17    | 60 01 1/2 |
| New Orleans.....                     | 0 25    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Porto Rico.....                      | 0 22    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Sugar Syrup.....                     | 3 50    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Herring, Eastern, per bbl.....       | 3 50    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Potomac No. 1.....                   | 5 00    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Pot. Family No. 2.....               | 9 50    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Do. No. 1 barrel.....                | 4 75    | 60 01 1/2 |
| Macaroni, small, per bbl.....        | 0 00    | 60 01 1/2 |
| " No. 3, medium.....                 | 00 00   | 60 01 1/2 |
| " No. 3, large fast.....             | 13 00   | 60 14 00  |
| " No. 2.....                         | 15 00   | 60 18 00  |
| Clover Seed.....                     | 4 00    | 60 4 75   |
| Timothy.....                         | 24 00   | 60 25 75  |
| Plaster of Paris.....                | 4 75    | 60 4 75   |
| Ground in bags.....                  | 5 75    | 60 6 00   |
| Lump.....                            | 3 50    | 60 3 50   |
| Salt—G. A. (Liverpool).....          | 0 75    | 60 1 00   |
| Fine.....                            | 1 20    | 60 1 20   |
| Turk's Island.....                   | 1 15    | 60 1 20   |
| Wool—Long unwashed.....              | 0 26    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Washed.....                          | 0 30    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Merino, unwashed.....                | 0 22    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Do. Washed.....                      | 0 29    | 60 03 1/2 |
| Sumac.....                           | 0 75    | 60 07 50  |
| Hay.....                             | 13 00   | 60 10 00  |
| Cut do.....                          | 20 00   | 60 21 00  |
| Wheat Bran 5 ton per car.....        | 20 75   | 60 21 50  |
| Brown Middlings.....                 | 21 50   | 60 21 50  |
| White Middlings.....                 | 21 50   | 60 21 50  |
| Hominy Corn.....                     | 20 00   | 60 21 00  |
| Do. do.....                          | 25 00   | 60 25 00  |